application serial No. 08/544,577, which was filed October 17, 1995, and issued on September 15, 1998 as U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,680, which is a divisional of application serial No. 08/152,482, which was filed November 12, 1993, and issued on October 17, 1995 as U.S. Pat. No. 5,459, 037.--

At page 7, line 28, please substitute the following paragraph for the previous version:

It is unlikely that all mRNAs are amenable to detection by this method for the following reasons. For an mRNA to surface in such a survey, it must be prevalent enough to produce a signal on the autoradiograph and contain a sequence in its 3′ 500 nucleotides capable of serving as a site for mismatched primer binding and priming. The more prevalent an individual mRNA species, the more likely it would be to generate a product. Thus, prevalent species may give bands with many different arbitrary primers. Because this latter property would contain an unpredictable element of chance based on selection of the arbitrary primers, it would be difficult to approach closure by the arbitrary primer method. Also, for the information to be portable from one laboratory to another and reliable, the mismatched priming must be highly reproducible under different laboratory conditions using different PCR machines, with the resulting slight variation in reaction conditions. As the basis for mismatched priming is poorly understood, this is a drawback of building a database from data obtained by the Liang & Pardee differential display method.

At page 12, line 13, please insert

--Typically, in the present method the intensity of each band displayed after electrophoresis is about proportional to the abundance of the mRNA corresponding to the band in the original mixture. Typically the present method further comprises a step of determining the